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EUROPEAN WAR NOW ON

Long Looked For Conflagration Breaks.

Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, France and England Involved In Great Struggle.

The long looked for European war is on in earnest. The assassination of the Prince and Princess of Austria was the spark which started the conflagration that is destined to involve all Europe and possibly other nations of the world before it ends. Austria declared war on Serbia as a result of the assassination of the Prince and Princess. This brought Russia to the aid of her ally, Serbia, and Germany declared war on her ally, Russia, and England declared war on Germany.

It will be the greatest war of modern times and no one can guess the outcome. The United States has issued a proclamation of neutrality, and is expected to care for the business of all the countries at war at the capitals of all of them. The events, hourly take place with such startling rapidity that it is difficult to keep up with such stirring times.

Germany has started an invasion of France and Russia is reported to have invaded Germany. Italy has declared her neutrality, but under her treaty obligations with Germany she will be compelled to take part.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Diplomatic relations between France and Germany were formally broken off today.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German emperor today sent orders to the German ambassador in Paris to demand his passports.

Paris, Aug. 3.—It was officially announced tonight that a German force had invaded France near Creil.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—German border troops from Lublitz, Silesia today after a short skirmish with the Russians, took possession of Czenstochowa, in Russian Poland.

Bondzin and Kalisz, in Russian Poland, also have been occupied by the Germans.

Czenstochowa is a city of 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Wythe, near the Silesian frontier.

Bondzin is a coal and mining center. It has a population of over 20,000. Kalisz is the capital of the province of the same name. It is the most westerly city of Russian Poland. Its population is 20,000.

England has declared war on Germany following the refusal of the Germans to observe the neutrality of Belgium in the conflict now raging in Europe. Germany and Austria-Hungary are now arrayed in a bitter struggle with Russia, England, France, Serbia and Montenegro. The other nations of Europe are mobilizing their forces rapidly although they have not actually declared war. The feeling of unrest extends even to Japan, and the United States is now the only Power that is not liable to be involved in any way. The Germans are reported to have contained their invasion of Belgium in the march toward France. Due to the strict censorship little news of actual engagements has been obtained so far. In a speech to his Imperial Parliament Emperor William of Germany declared that he mobilized his troops with a heavy heart, but war had been forced upon his people.

All the power of the American Government, in co-operation with the financiers of the country was used yesterday to provide relief for the Americans stranded abroad. It is now planned to send \$2,500,000 in gold from the Treasury on the cruiser Tennessee. In addition the express companies and bankers will send between six and eight million dollars abroad to their agents at the same time. The most serious problem at present is to find vessels enough to bring the Americans home.

With emergency currency issued, the big problem confronting the business interests of this country is a solution of the import and export situation of the import and export situation.

PROGRESSIVES WILL MERGE

Join Progressives in Many Congressional Districts.

Roosevelt's Program Means Complete Revisal of Former Programme.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Consternation in the Progressive Congressional Committee followed the receipt today of a letter from George W. Perkins to Secretary Arthur R. Rupley confirming general impressions that the Progressives would actively co-operate, or even actually combine, with the Republicans. This decision is so diametrically at variance with the doctrine which the Progressive Congressmen have been preaching that they now feel they "have swallowed the hemlock" as Rupley expressed it. To virtually every one of the twenty Progressives in the House Perkins' letter means that the party have been knocked from under in the campaign, and none knows whether orders may not be issued from New York headquarters to support the Republican candidate in his district.

VILLA AND CARRANZA WILL RENEW BREAK

Rebel General Declares His Independence of Chief.

El Paso Tex., Aug. 4.—Gen. Francisco Villa virtually has proclaimed his independence of the Carranza Government, according to reports brought here today by arrivals from all parts of Northern Mexico. Villa has begun reorganizing his army. Gen. Felipe Angeles, Carranza's deposed Secretary of War, is in charge of the reorganization. A movement is on foot for the immediate distribution of lands. Carranza has not been informed, so far as is known.

Arrivals from Aguas Calientes today told of forced loans being levied by the Constitutionalists from foreign merchants there. It was said that Gov. Alberto Guebara had attempted to raise \$500,000 gold from American, French and Syrian residents, but had failed because there was not that much in the whole district.

It was estimated by Americans coming from Villa's territory that five thousand recruits have been added to his ranks within the last two weeks. They have been armed with rifles supposed to have been smuggled across the line at this point.

A mobilization at Torreón of all troops in Gen. Villa's division was ordered to-night, according to Constitutional officials on the border. Eusebio Calzado, general manager of Villa's railways, said here that he had instructed his dispatchers to give troop trains preference over all other traffic.

It was predicted that within a week Villa would have approximately 25,000 men in Torreón.

This action was taken by observers here to indicate that the Northern leader was preparing for war with Carranza.

Torreón is acknowledged as the most strategic point of offense or defense in North Mexico. Villa is reported to be at a ranch near Cuernavaca City.

CONFERENCE FAILS.

Satillo, Mex., Aug. 3.—(Via Laredo Tex., Aug. 4).—The Carranza commission, consisting of Gen. Lauro Villar and David Gutierrez Altamirano, was not delegated with the power to accede to the unconditional surrender not only of the capital and executive authority, but of the Federal army. These were the only terms upon which Gen. Carranza had agreed to receive them. On the contrary, the commission carried with them six conditions drawn by Carranza, which they were requested to insist upon. The Constitutionalists declined to accede to one of these conditions, declaring they were contrary to the plan of Guadalupe. The conditions asked by Carranza were:

First—The arrangement of an armistice and issue of instructions for immediate ceasing of hostilities, instructions to be delivered as soon as possible to all chiefs of the contending parties.

Second—Transmission of executive power by means of dissolution of the present Congress and the restoration of the Congress dissolved by Huerta.

CALIFORNIA GOLD DAYS

Old Diary Tells Story of Rush.

Discovery Threw Army of Fortune Seekers Into Frenzy of Anticipation.

(By M. M. Quife, Supt. of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.)
Madison, Wis., Aug. 4.—One day in January 1848, a workman engaged in digging a mill race on the American River observed some yellow particles of metal glittering in the sand. Gathering a quantity of them, he took them to his employer, and together the two men subjected them to some rude tests which satisfied them that the shining grains were pure gold. Such was the discovery of gold in California. The secret could not be kept, although California was then so remote a place that several months passed before he outside world became aware of it. Scarcely had the news of a discovery been attested by more drastic consequences. It threw the civilized world into a fever of anticipation. It started throngs of fortune-seekers—cut throats, gamblers, laborers, physicians, farmers, preachers—on a mad race for California. It precipitated the great sectional crisis of 1850, the most serious our history between 1787 and 1861 and it compelled the Government to admit California to Statehood before ever she had been a territory.

An old diary, now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, portrays vividly the experience of one Wisconsin band of Argonauts who crossed the continent in the summer of 1849 in search of the golden fleece. The fortune-seekers, five in number, were all residents of Madison, the capital of the youthful State. Their first step was to organize a company, equipped with appropriate officers and laws and regulations. The company, to which all contributed equally, then purchased the equipment for the long journey, the principal items being a heavy covered wagon and a six mule team. One interesting by-law provided that in addition to the company property each member must equip himself with "a good rifle, pistol and knife."

From early March until August the tedious journey lasted. The route led over rugged mountain ranges and through burning deserts, where men and horses alike were in danger of perishing from thirst. At one place "ten men and ten mules were barely sufficient to manage an empty wagon." This place, our diarist, with grim humor, decides to name the "Devil's Stairs." Another time a band of Crow Indians, bent on stampeding the mules of the party, raided the camp by night. But the fray passed off without loss to either party "except the powder and lead, which was wasted profusely by both."

More successful thieves were the coyotes, which stole the last pound of pork from the party, "when we were awake and had a good watchdog on guard and the pork lying within four feet of our heads."

No less than forty thousand gold-seekers crossed the plains this summer of 1849, and as many more reached California by water, either crossing the Isthmus of Panama or rounding Cape Horn. Hardship and privation awaited them all, dazzling fortunes the few and poverty, disease and death the many.

Our party of Argonauts was more fortunate than most, but even to the incident, which is only one of many observed by the diarist:

"A lone woman riding on a skeleton of a horse, and driving two cows that were but the shadow of what they once had been, when grazing quietly on the prairies of Idaho. The woman's dress consisted of what once might have been a decent covering, but at this time it was of a truth the evidence of things not seen."

The woman hailed from Illinois, and she with her decrepit live stock was all that remained of a husband, wife and three children, fifteen or twenty head of cattle, a wagon, and eight hundred dollars in money. Even so she was not disheartened, and begged only for advice as to what she should do. This was rendered freely

by everyone; no two of the advisors agreeing, however, the only result was the heartening of the poor woman's bewilderment, until at length our practical minded diarist suggested that they pass the hat which was promptly done. The writer concludes the incident by recording that he returned home "one ounce lighter of pocket, but none the poorer at heart."

The California gold rush was a game in which few won, but the stakes were high and men willingly took terrible chances. At the end of August the diary before us records hundreds of destitute emigrants were strolling up and down the river bank in quest of gold, knowing as little about prospecting for it "as they do about lampposts or the common comforts of life." On the other hand the writer's party less than four weeks later took out \$842 worth of gold in a single day. The next day the forenoon was spent in repairing the dam; the afternoon yielded about \$250 in gold. This the treasurer carried to camp in a common washing pan, and setting it on the roof to dry, proceeded to forget about it. Someone else was more thoughtful, however, for in the morning when inquiry was made for the gold the pan and its contents had vanished.

FIRE DESTROYS W. O. KING LUMBER YARD
Mother Leaves Child in Cradle And It Is Burned To Death.

A 13 months old baby perished last night in a fire which swept thru three sections of the lumber yard of W. O. King & Co. The yard extends from Twenty-four to Twenty-sixth along Loomis Street. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The fire was discovered by James Peck, watchman who resided with his family in a frame dwelling in the yard. He and his wife, Mrs. Mary Peck, rushed out to turn in an alarm. Their 16 year old son James, ran to Loomis street and the river where the fireboat Joseph Medill is moored. In her haste Mrs. Peck forgot her baby Mamie, who was asleep in a cradle. William Peck, 9 years old, ran out with his brother.

The flames first were discovered in alley No. 3. When Peck and his wife returned the fire had spread to alleys No. 4 and 5, and had completely enveloped their house. Mrs. Peck became frantic and attempted to rush back into the burning structure but was held by firemen.

Fanned by the wind, the flames ate their way through the piles of dry timber thirty feet in height, so fast that several calls were sent in by the first firemen to reach the scene. Fire Chief O'Connor responded and directed the firemen.

The flames leaped high in the air, illuminating the city for miles. Fire hoses came from all parts of the city and automobiles were lined up in the streets for a radius of half a mile.

The fireboat played streams of water on the blaze from the south. Luckily the wind was from the east, and prevented the fire from spreading to other lumber stacks. It is believed the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion—Chicago Tribune.

NOTE—Mr. W. O. King is a native of Ohio county, a brother of Messrs. John and Dan King, of Hartford, and his many friends here will be sorry to learn of his loss.

Mrs. Wilson Ill.

Washington, Aug. 5.—While the President has been steering the nation through one of the most critical periods of its history, his wife has been dying. The tragic fact was admitted at the White House today. It was also said that there is little chance for Mrs. Wilson's recovery.

The condition of the patient became so grave yesterday that the absent members of the President's household were summoned to Washington. The last of them, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, arrived this morning. Mrs. Margaret Wilson arrived last night.

Several consultations with eminent specialists have been resorted to by Dr. Cary Grayson, the White House physician, but these have not served to relieve Mrs. Wilson or to encourage the family to expect improvement. The exact nature of her illness is not divulged.

(Continued on Fourth page.)

FALLING TIDE FOR WILSON

Administration Weighed In Impartial Scales.

James Davenport Whelpley Writes For Literary Digest His Latest Impressions.

The fall elections will soon show what the country thinks of the Democratic administration. Some are saying that the Wilsonian defeat of Huerta and the rising tide of prosperity will bring a Democratic victory; others argue that the President's feverish haste in pushing his program thru Congress betrays a fear that he will soon have a hostile law-making body to deal with. Meanwhile, we have the judgment of a disinterested British observer who tries to tell his readers at home how the President stands after a year and a half of power. He has shown strength and wisdom, writes James Davenport Whelpley in The Fortnightly Review (London), but he has now "reached and passed the greatest height of his political power." Mr. Whelpley, a British Washington correspondent, thinks that this failure in influence was manifested by the manner in which the repeal of the Panama tolls discrimination was passed. President Wilson's betrayal of his inexperience in forming a program for Democratic legislation roused up enemies in his own political household, we are told. Of the result of the new Panama Tolls Bill on the President's prestige this writer says:

"There are striking indications that this victory in Congress marks the beginning of the decline of the political strength and popularity of President Wilson himself. He became President at a time when his party had just been out of power. He at once formed a legislative program which would have staggered a more experienced leader. With considerable sagacity and a realization of the shortness of the day in political life, he forced his program upon a party somewhat light-headed over victory and anxious to conserve the party strength by presenting a solid front to the Opposition. The period of light-headedness has gone, however, and the glamour of the new and unaccustomed has passed from over the vision of the Democratic floor leaders. President Wilson now finds critics within his own party, and partially successful rebellions against the autocratic control he has exercised for the past year are not infrequent. He has, in short, reached and passed the greatest height of his political power."

"To the political weather experts in Washington and elsewhere the barometer shows signs of falling, and if history repeats itself, the fall, once begun, will accumulate momentum on its way. No longer has the President but to express his will and witness its immediate accomplishment. That he may have realized this would could be said to be not impossible, for no intelligent man who has studied political psychology as closely as President Wilson could fail to realize the inevitable escape in time of the party majority in Congress from his strict and forceful guiding hand. To use a homely expression, he has 'made hay while the sun shone,' and, to give him the credit that should be his, he probably knew that to carry out even a large part of his political program he must use the old frontier-men used to say, 'go while the going is good.' He has accomplished much of what he started out to do, and has only been a year at it. It is a record of big achievement for even if he has to fight harder in the future for what he gets and yield to a greater degree of compromise, he can but congratulate himself upon the distance already covered and accept the waning of his power with more or less philosophy."

The fight against the trusts is next dealt with by his well-informed journalist, who remarks:

"The Old World has long ago discovered that the greatest forces for the expansion of foreign trade are big industrial combinations commanding unlimited capital. The New World, now, needing foreign trade nearly as much as the older countries is not divided."

A Correction.
Sometime ago this paper copied an article from Muhlenberg county concerning the prosecution of Possum Hunters in which the name of Will Kimbley occurred. The name should have been Will Kinley. We make this correction at the instance of Mrs. Ella B. Kimbley whose son is named Will Kimbley.

FOREIGNERS ARE STEALING TRADE

Tariff Economic Invasion Encroaches Further.

The downward course of business—of all business affected by the tariff—becomes every month more rapid and more marked. April imports and exports, tabulated by the government, show why capital is being invested in public bonds instead of in industry; why mills and factories are running on half time or closing for good; why workmen, skilled or unskilled, are hunting jobs in harvest fields or sitting discouraged at home; why stores, big and little, are finding business slack and obligations hard to meet.

Stealing the Market.

Item after item tells the same story of foreign goods stealing the market from the American manufacturer, not because the consumer prefers foreign goods, but because the middleman prefers them. The economic invasion encroaches further month by month; industry flags; no longer does surplus production from factories working full time permit experiment with foreign markets; exports decline.

Wool manufactures, which became subject to lower duty on Jan. 1, were in four months imported to the extent of \$15,682,114 as compared with \$1,539,640 from January through April, 1913.

When Tariff Bars Are Let Down.

As for sugar imports, which for the eight months ending with February were in 1914 \$14,933,771 less than in 1913 and \$10,098,567 less than in 1912, the imposition of the lower tariff on March 1 turned the scale against American planters. These imports illustrate geometrical progression by which the increase in importation grows when tariff bars are let down. During March they were 11 per cent and during April nearly 22 per cent more than imports for the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Dwindling Payrolls.

The increase in the importation of cotton knit goods goes merely on to the accompaniment of slackening machinery and dwindling payrolls. For the first six months under the new tariff the imports of hosiery were 23 per cent and the imports of other knit goods 737 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. For April, 1914, they were, respectively, 47 per cent and 714 per cent greater than in April, 1913.

As much as 116 per cent more leather was imported in April, 1914, than in April, 1913; 25 per cent more gloves and 227 per cent more boots and shoes—all to the detriment of American tanners and manufacturers.

Steel Severely Affected.

Steel has been so severely affected by the change in tariff, according to the chairman of the United States Steel corporation, as to encourage throughout the industry and in many cases to compel the reduction of wages. Low tariff has contributed to making business conditions in steel during the last few months "worse than they have been before at any time during the last decade." To specify only one small item revealed in the April summary, imports in cutlery exceed those of April, 1913, by 93 per cent. Other items reveal equally bad or worse tendencies. It was the effect of low tariff in Pittsburgh not merely upon steel workers, but upon all that sell to steel workers commodities of any sort, which was, in part, responsible for the tremendous applause which greeted ex-President Roosevelt's condemnation of the present administration's tariff policy.

Augsurs Ill For the Future.

Even the most firmly established industries show a disparity between the increase in imports and the increase in exports, which augurs ill for the future of the American manufacturer if hard times continue to flush the market and if the Underwood tariff continues to promote competition between cheap foreign labor and high priced domestic labor. For instance, in April, 1914, the exports of parts of automobiles, excluding tires, amounted to \$20,465, or 10 per cent more than in April, 1913, while for the same period the increase in imports was \$30,841, or 279 per cent.

A Damaging Witness.

In absolute value the burdens upon the American market may not be colossal as yet, but a tariff which can so quickly overbalance gains abroad by losses at home in a peculiarly prosperous industry and can make those losses at home weigh heavier month by month is no force to be ignored.

On the whole, no more damaging witness to the economic mistakes of the Underwood tariff need be adduced than the April "Summary of Commerce and Finance."—New York Press.

Running Still Deeper Into Debt.

Again another month gives us an adverse balance of trade. Our imports during May increased \$20,000,000 and our exports decreased \$23,000,000 as compared with May a year ago. And our favorable balance of trade was entirely wiped out, and instead we have an adverse balance of nearly \$2,000,000. And so our foreign indebtedness is piled up, and sooner or later we must pay the bill not as heretofore, with goods, but with gold.

Costliest Thing a Nation Can Do. Referring to the hostful showings by the collector of the Port of New York of a large increase in receipts from tariff duties, the New York Press remarks:

We can't increase our imports through this custom house alone by \$30,000,000 a year without striking at a vast body of American wage earners, without striking ultimately at our own farmers, for when we take away wages from the workers in our mills and factories we take away by just that much the purchasing power of the natural consumers of the products of the farm.

Precisely so. When customs receipts increase under a greatly reduced tariff and a large addition to the free list it is as plain as day that American labor and production, wage earning and wage spending are displaced by fully double the amount of that increase. Agricultural industry feels the blow just as severely as manufacturing industry. Charles Cheney, a skilled observer and analyst, has said that for every dollar which the government receives from increased revenue under the "Tariff for revenue only" \$2 is taken from some American workingman. It is a moderate statement and a true one. The costliest thing a nation can do is to get more revenue from the increased importation of competitive commodities.

The Ideal Free Trader.

Poor old dreamer! Wilson says he does not believe that the tariff has anything to do with the awful conditions now prevailing throughout the country. But the manufacturers do. Mr. President, and your platitudes do not seem to jar them loose so that they dare to enter competition with your European friends who are shipping goods into this country as fast as they can produce them. And those goods are cheaper than Americans can produce them, too, and until wages are reduced all along the line there is little hope that American factories can run on more than 50 per cent of their capacity, and not on that much as soon as the Europeans increase their capacities. The balance of trade is now against this country, the first time in forty years. No it, Woody, old scout! You are the ideal free trader of this century. Make the most of your time while you wield the club over your terrorized subjects. —Pueblo (Colo.) Opinion.

More Power to Them!

Cincinnati business men are arranging to go into politics. At a recent meeting of men prominent in the city's industrial affairs the intelligence of present members of congress was severely criticised from a business standpoint. It was said that there are too many lawyers and not enough business men in congress, which is quite true. As a matter of fact, there are too many lawyers anyhow. There would be less litigation if there were less lawyers. But in any event the Cincinnati movement is a good one. More business men in politics and in legislation would help matters greatly. If business men had been more plentiful in congress the Underwood tariff bill would not have been passed; also if there are enough business men elected to congress this year and in 1916 the Underwood tariff law will be repealed. More power to the business men!

Agricultural Schedules.

A carefully compiled and entirely accurate comparison of the tariff duties of the schedules of the Underwood free trade law relating to agricultural products and provisions with the duties in the corresponding schedules of the Payne tariff is given in the American Economist of July 10. This comparison is from advance sheets of the "Protective Tariff Cyclopaedia," an important work soon to be issued by the American Protective Tariff league, and has been prepared by a statistical tariff expert in Washington of long experience and recognized authority. It is not too much to say that no other comparison of the two tariffs of equal accuracy and reliability has yet appeared.

Reduces Its Dividend Again.

Lowering the tariff on sugar has unfavorably affected the beet sugar market so that the directors of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company have found it necessary to reduce dividends. This is the second cut made since January, the first being in April, when the dividend on each share of stock dropped from 17½ cents to 15 cents, or from 7 to 6 per cent. Last Tuesday, however, a cut from 6 per cent to 5 per cent was made, to take effect July 1, after which the stock will pay 12½ cents a share. With this cut the rate of dividend will have dropped from 7 per cent, paid in July, 1913, to 5 per cent in July, 1914. —Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

The Reason.

While the national administration is trying to lay hands on foreign markets, foreign products of the farm are by the act of the Democratic party admitted free, and put on sale in our home markets, and that is a just reason for the American farmer's claim that the administration has put them on the unfair list, and that is why Democratic farmers will vote for Republican congressional candidates the coming election. —Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Leader.

"Business Be Damned."

Not "the public be damned," but "business be damned," is the slogan of the practical "new freedom." If there is anything more than a rest left when the administration gets through it will be because obstinacy got tangled up and hamstringed in the wreckage. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hands Across the Sea.

Oh, busy mills of England, You're working overtime While thousands here are idle And cannot earn a dime! —J. W.

WHAT FREE TRADE TARIFF HAS DONE

Took Away Home Market For Home Products.

Here are a few things the Democratic anti-farmer tariff bill has done and not one of which would have happened under a Republican protective tariff.

First.—Allowed the free importation from Argentina alone of nearly \$12,000,000 worth of beef and about \$1,000,000 worth of mutton and pork.

Second.—Allowed the free importation of over 50,000,000 dozen of eggs from China.

Third.—Allowed the free importation of such enormous quantities of butter from New Zealand and elsewhere that the Pacific coast market was glutted and the butter was sold so freely in Montana that for the first time in history Montana butter producers had to sell some of their product outside of the state.

Fourth.—Allowed the free importation of live stock from Canada to Pacific coast points to an extent that has reversed the trend of recent years and is making Pacific coast points a poorer instead of a better market for Montana producers.

Fifth.—Allowed importation of structural iron and steel until American mills are running at less than 50 per cent of their capacity, with over 200,000 steel and iron workers out of jobs. It allowed British mills to capture the market on steel cotton ties for the southern states. It has allowed Texas to buy its steel railroad equipment in Birmingham and has permitted British mills practically to monopolize the Pacific coast markets for steel and iron.

This list could be extended, but it would prove no more than the above. The point is that the Democratic tariff bill has taken away a home market for home products to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

What have Americans or America gained in return?—Lewistown (Mont.) Argus.

All In Your Mind.

President Wilson mocks the business world by saying that the present depression of business is "merely psychological" and that if manufacturers believed prosperity would come, why, then, it would come "with a jump."

Once there was a faker who declared that if everybody would follow his advice the world would cease revolving, and all were urged to send him a dollar for this miraculous advice. He got many a dollar, and to all victims he gave the advice that at a certain day and moment everybody should face the east and simultaneously shout "Oh!" with a great puff of breath eastward. The combined breaths would make such a cyclonic current of wind eastward that in the reaction or recoil the world would stop revolving. But he was not a president; just a faker.

According to Babson's scientific reports, the country is now doing only twenty-five-seventy-sevenths of its normal manufacturing production. Let everybody shout "Oh, it is psychological!"—Northwestern Agriculturist.

The Shoe Pinches.

Persistent reports emanate from Washington that the department of commerce is making an investigation with the idea of recommending to President Wilson that a duty of 1 cent a pound be levied on sugar imported into the United States. The Underwood-Simmons tariff makers threw away \$40,000,000 a year in revenue and gave that much to the sugar trust by adopting the free sugar plan, with no appreciable benefit to the consumer and with much damage resulting to southern cane and western beet sugar planters.

The income tax has fallen \$23,000,000 short of expectations. The tariff shoe is pinching even the Wilson administration. If it backs tracks on sugar it will have to back-track on other items and confess that its tariff is a failure. —Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican-Herald.

Attractive (?) Alliterations.

Simply as a matter of record we give some of the news heads that have recently appeared:

The Tariff Tangle.
Mexican Middle.
Shipping Surrender.
Revenue Raid.
Foreign Folly.
Gold Going.
Idleness Increasing.
Waning Wages.
Farmers Fooled.
Blundering Blindness.
And all because of—
Woodrow Wilson.
Dishonest Democracy.
Free Trade Folly.

Free Trade Conditions.

"Unemployed horde overruns Missouri," was the headline in one of the big newspapers of the state last week. It referred to the trainloads of harvest hands responding to the call for help in the wheatfields of Kansas and Missouri. Democratic thinking with the tariff always brings just such conditions. These men came mainly from the east, and the large numbers of them is indicative of the widespread condition of unemployment in the United States occasioned by the business depression and hard times which follow in the wake of Democratic legislation on the tariff. —Central Missouri Republican.

The Depression Is Political.

The industrial commission now and then gets into politics in spite of all it can do toward keeping its investigation apart from politics. An episode of much significance, which developed at the session of the commission in Philadelphia June 20, is described by the Inquirer as follows:

Another spile bit in the long and patient inquiry of the commissioners under the general head of textiles occurred when William Ferris, one of the representatives of the booters, or shapers of hose, was on the stand and told the workers "I believe the depression in the hosiery factories was political."

"How political?" asked Counselor Hise of Kansas.

"Why, our employer says that eight jobbing houses are combined to buy stockings in Germany at \$1.41 a dozen. Democratic tariff imposed, while it costs us \$1.85 here to make the same. It is just as much as telling us that Germany has got to be elected to the United States senate for he stands for high tariff protection. That's what the workers believe when we say the depression is political."

It will be hard to convince the wage earners who have lost their jobs or are working shorter hours that the depression is otherwise than political in its origin and cause. When a political party enacts a tariff law that permits the Germans to undersell American hosiery makers 41 cents on a dozen the resulting loss of work and wages by Americans becomes a political depression that can only be cured through politics. The remedy is at the polls. There is no other way of dealing with the situation.

Sufficient Reason to Be Morbid.

We are assured by the nation's elite head that all our business troubles are "merely psychological," simply the vagaries of a morbid state of mind.

Not admitting the diagnosis is correct, but assuming for the sake of argument that such a thing could be, are we to be blamed for it? With the nation's legal machinery exerted to prove that corporate wealth is only another name for rascality; with tariff officials of no proved competency issuing decrees that undermine the stability of railroads; with incomes being taxed to make up the tariff revenues turned over to foreign countries, are we to be blamed if industrial melancholia claims us for its own?

With an administration assuming in advance of any proof that the country's most conspicuous men and industries are to be watched and feared and their guilt proved by their bank balances, which must be cut down by federal control; with the president personally urging federal legislation indicative of his belief in the inability of states to govern themselves; with his insistence upon executive penance as a protection against corporate piracy, would it be wonderful if confidence and credit succumbed to chills and ague?—Goshen (N. Y.) Democrat.

Six Months of Free Trade Failures.

Bradstreet's of July 4 notes that failures for the first half of 1914 number 7,745, a total 84 per cent greater than in 1913, with aggregate liabilities of \$149,193,751, a sum 31 per cent larger than a year ago. The same paper states that "the liabilities totals include estimates of the direct but not of the contingent indebtedness of the U. S. Claffin company." From this it would seem that the gross sum of liabilities for the first six months of 1914 must be increased to close upon \$178,000,000, for out of the \$149,000,000 liabilities of the Claffin concern only \$6,000,000 are "direct," while \$28,000,000 are "contingent" in the sense that they represent that amount of notes made by customers and indorsed and discounted by the Claffin concern and if not paid by the makers are a charge against the assets of the indorser. So it turns out that free trade depression has a much greater damage to answer for than appears on the face of the returns.

Free Trade Corn and Oats.

A recent dispatch from Washington reads as follows:

The subcommittee of the committee on agriculture appointed to hear the views of representatives of grain dealers, commission men and other persons interested in the uniform grading of grain, preventing deception in transactions in grain and regulating traffic therein, now in session, was surprised to learn from two or three of the largest grain dealers in the United States that 2,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn and 20,000,000 bushels of Canadian oats had been contracted for by American firms at a cut price on corn of from 10 to 14 cents and on oats from 5 to 10 cents below present prices on the American market.

So startling was this testimony, given by Messrs. Gorman of Ohio, Eddy of Boston and Cornhill of Peoria, who are the leading dealers in these several cereals, that the committee decided it would push the investigation further to ascertain whether the American farmer was being made the "goat" under the present tariff bill as affecting agricultural products.

—Newton (N. J.) Register.

Don't Want Our Securities.

The unwillingness of foreigners to accept American securities in settlement of debts and balances is cited in a Paris cablegram of June 21 as explaining the big shipments of American gold, amounting to more than \$20,000,000, in June. This refusal of the foreigners is not at all strange. In times of free trade depression in practically all lines of business American securities are not very desirable properties. When we have protection properly again the foreigners will be glad enough to get American securities. Moreover, we shall have less imports, more exports and bigger trade balance than we are having under free trade and less need of sending abroad either gold or securities.

Revised Version.

Jack earned good wages at the mill And consequently married Jill. The foreman's lovely daughter. But free trade took Jack's work away. So he and Jill three times a day Bid down and dine on water. —J. W.

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER, BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED

One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season. EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY 292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Thousand Sheep Burn.

Louisville Ky., July 27.—Fire which originated in the sheep pen of the Bourbon stockyards here tonight destroyed a fourth of that plant burned 1,000 sheep and resulted in the partial destruction of a score of cottages that lined the street bordering the big stockyards. The fire is of unknown origin. The property damage is estimated at \$200,000 and the destroyed animals are valued at from \$500 to \$15,000. The loss are covered by insurance.

A fire engine was destroyed when the crew was driven away by flames. The engine was driven to a dangerous effort to combat the flames effort only. For a time it seemed as if the entire plant, valued at \$500,000, was doomed. Fifty Louisville & Nashville railroad cars, some loaded with sheep, were destroyed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

Poor Provider.

An old negro in Texas was asked if he was going to register. He wished to know how he would have to proceed. On being told that he had to swear to support the constitution, his eyes widened, and, drawing a long breath, he said he couldn't do it, because he couldn't support himself.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ill health is equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At Druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL has been discontinued, but FARM AND FAMILY, a most excellent illustrated monthly magazine, is a worthy successor. The price is only 25 cents a year. Ask for a sample copy.

Courier-Journal Company

Incorporated LOUISVILLE, KY.

A RACE FOR FOOD

It Was Slow and Painful and Over Arctic Ice Fields.

PLIGHT OF TWO EXPLORERS.

Their Fight Against Death by Starvation and the Visions That Were Conjured Up by the Torture of the Maddening Pangs of Hunger.

The terrible phantom that haunts every traveler in the desert is the possibility that he will not find water. The arctic explorer rarely suffers from thirst, but another danger, equally terrible and menacing, is always on his trail—starvation.

In "Lost in the Arctic" Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the explorer who, after having been given up for dead for over two years, was picked up in east Greenland by a sailing vessel, gives a graphic account of his race against hunger. Their sledges dogs dead, their outfits abandoned, every morsel of food long since devoured, the only hope of Mikkelsen and his companion was to reach 17 Kilometer Nnesset, where, on the fall trip, they had left a few tins of food.

"Every two hours we make a short halt, but the rest is spoiled by the thought of the uncomfortable quarters of an hour that awaits us when we start and try to get our stiffened muscles into working order again. Our feet especially are very painful; the ankles are swollen and horribly tender.

"The pangs of hunger increase every minute. For my own part, I can think of nothing but food. At first my thoughts dwell upon all sorts of dishes, but gradually they concentrate themselves upon sandwiches—Danish sandwiches. In particular my fancy turns upon the food that I have seen given away to beggars, and I grow furious at the thought of the contempt with which these gentry often regard such gifts.

"Gradually the thought takes possession of me that I am walking in the streets of Copenhagen, eagerly on the lookout for sandwiches. Suddenly I spy what I am seeking, a little white object lying to the right of me. I turn to pick it up, but as I stop my foot strikes against a stone. The shock brings me back to stern reality. I take in my belt and stagger on again.

"Iverson is in no better case. I notice that he frequently stops and peers through the fieldglass at something on ahead; then he lets the glass fall again, with a shake of the head. Once or twice I ask what he is looking at, but the answer is always the same—'he thought he had discovered a case of pecuniaries, but it turned out to be a rock.'

"According to our reckoning, we ought to reach 17 Kilometer Nnesset by about 6 in the evening. We keep a sharp lookout for the point and sight something about 4 o'clock that looks like it. Once more, however, we are doomed to disappointment. It is not the point.

"We pass many old camping places, relics of the Denmark expedition; but, although we search long and carefully among the old sites for any remains of food, we find nothing. In the gathering darkness every point we approach seems to us the one we seek. Encouraged by the thought of food, we redouble our efforts. But when we get close enough to see that it is not the point our flickering flame of energy dies down, and we stagger sullenly along with bowed heads.

"We have no longer any idea of our whereabouts, and it is indescribably annoying to see time after time the same headland with the two small hills at its foot, the ghost of 17 Kilometer Nnesset. About 10 o'clock, half and with hunger and exhaustion, we give it up and, creeping as close to the path as possible, try to sleep. But the path in Iverson's leg is so great that he cannot sleep, and he is half out of his mind. He wakes me at midnight and begs me to go on.

"It is bitterly cold, and the wind has shifted so that it is blowing in our faces. Staggering unsteadily and feeling our way with our sticks, off we go into the darkness.

"Finally, after another long march, we sight a point that resembles 17 Kilometer Nnesset, and this time it is so trick of the imagination. The race is won, for at the point we find fuel and tins of soup and peas."

Ancient Memphis.
Over the site of the ancient city of Memphis, once the fair city of the world, now buried by a thick deposit of Nile mud, stand stately palms, which yield a luscious fruit. Over the city the peasant Egyptians carry on their agricultural pursuits, and the palms yield the entire food of the peasants during a large part of the year.—Argonaut.

Carrying a Point.
"You made some enemies," said the consoling friend, "but you carried your point."
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes a man carries a point with about the same amount of personal comfort that he derives from sitting on a tack."—Washington Star.

Recognition For the Ghost Story.
Elderly lady (partial invalid) requires companion; one who has traveled or can tell good ghost stories preferred.—Advertisement in London Times.

They seem to take the sun from the world who would withdraw friendship from life. Clever.

HANDLING BAGGAGE.

A System That Simplifies Matters For the Railroad Men.

Like most other mysteries, that of handling the thousands of pieces of luggage that come to a great railroad station has a simple solution. It seems to the layman that there must be confusion when incoming trains dump hundreds of trunks and hand bags into the baggage rooms for distribution to all quarters of the city. System, which has come to play an important part in all business nowadays, has made baggage handling a rather simple matter for the railroads. It is the use of a key number that does the trick.

Travelers have noticed that their check numbers run into six figures. If they pay attention to the figures on their checks at all, it is the third of these units, counting back from the final number, that is the key to the whole system of distribution. The expressman who handles the baggage for its home distribution hands in to the baggage agent his mass of collected checks, all sorted on that basis, and the baggage handlers handle the stuff out with very little delay.

Suppose he has only a few checks from an incoming local train. They may read 384741, 384201, 384529, 384725, 384812, 384187, 384022, 384250, 384720, 384747, 384050 and 384121. In each case the first three figures are identical—384. The first variation begins with the fourth, or hundreds, unit. By means of this unit he separates his checks—all the 7's in one bunch, all the 5's in another, and so on.

In the baggage room the trunks and bags are distributed as soon as received in ten apartments, each bearing a unit number, from 0 to 9. That number invariably represents the hundreds unit of the check number. The trunk with a 384543 check would go to the same compartment as one numbered 384543 or 384543 or 384543. The figure 5 is the key figure, with the result that there is never any confusion or trouble in locating the baggage desired. It would be in the compartment numbered 5.

This simple plan solves the mystery as to the prompt location of a piece of hand baggage when a passenger rolls up to the baggage room door in a taxi to get the piece of baggage he has just checked and has to wait but a moment to obtain it. It is a very simple solution of the trouble that a few years ago annoyed all travelers who had to wait for baggage to be transferred from one terminal to another in their own conveyances.—New York Sun.

Sharpening a Pocketknife.
Cutlery have certain rules for sharpening razors, pocketknives, etc. "A razor," said one of the craft, "must be laid flat on the hone, because it is hollow ground and requires a fine edge. But a pocketknife requires a stiff edge, and the moment you lay it flat on a stone, so as to touch the polished side, you injure the edge. It must be held at an angle of twenty to twenty-five degrees and have an edge similar to a chisel."

Skill.
Son in golf enthusiasm—You must acknowledge, father, that it requires a great deal of skill to drive a ball a hundred yards.—Old Farmer—Shocks! It doesn't require half as much skill as it does to drive a pig fifty feet.—Boston Transcript.

Very Proper.
Hewitt—He always sings at his work. Jewett—What is his business? Hewitt—He is in a grand opera company.—New York Times.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. P. W. LANSING, Route No. 1, Florence, South Dakota.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?
For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ORIGIN OF METALS

Varied Theories as to How the Ores Are Formed.

NATURE HIDES THE SECRET.

Science Has For Centuries Tried to Wrest It From Her, but Geologists and Mineralogists Are as Yet Unable to Agree Upon the Process.

You have read of that legendary Indian who while chasing game on a Bolivian mountain side seized a bush to prevent himself from falling, and the bush being pulled loose from its scanty hold on the rocks, he saw its crooked roots grasping masses of gleaming white ore and thus became the discoverer of the famous silver mines of Potosi.

You have also read, perhaps with itching fingers, of prospectors picking up nuggets of gold worth a thousand dollars each or opening veins of quartz all shot through with heavy threads of the yellow metal.

You know that ores of gold and silver or of any other precious or useful metal are not to be found in everybody's back yard, but must be sought for in certain favored parts of the earth.

But has your intelligent curiosity ever led you to inquire how those ores came to be where they are and nowhere else? Have you ever wondered what makes a gold nugget? Possibly you think that gold and other metals grow somewhat as fruits do—in soils and climates that are specially suited to them. Well, there is considerable truth in that idea, and the word "growth" is, in one sense, surprisingly applicable to such deposits.

But there is a great deal more in the matter than you would imagine, and on no subject has science tonight more battles royal than on this of the origin of metallic ores. I think that there are some geologists who would rather that this secret to the very bottom than discover the richest lode that the ribs of the earth contain. If they could do both that would be perfection, and we must not forget that knowledge is power.

Until about 400 years ago everybody who thought about it at all believed that veins of precious ore were distributed under the influence of the planets. At that time astrology held the place of science.

Finally George Agricola, a German mineralogist, who lived about the time when the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru were making Spain the temporary mistress of the world, hit upon a theory which came in substance very near the truth. He taught that water, penetrating into the earth and becoming heated, took up scattered minerals in solution and afterward deposited them as ores in cavities in the rocks. The mineral solutions he called the earth's "juices."

A couple of hundred years later the German geologist Werner set forth a view that became very famous under the name of the "Neptunist theory," from Neptune, the god of the sea. Werner's idea was that as the earth cooled down from the primeval nebula out of which it was formed it was enveloped in a universal hot ocean, holding in solution all kinds of minerals, and that when the rocky crust was formed the water leaked down into it deposited its metallic contents by chemical precipitation in veins and lodes wherever the circumstances were favorable.

But a hundred years ago the Neptunist theory, which had swept everything before it in the minds of men of science, met its Waterloo at the hands of Hutton, the Scottish geologist, with his "Plutonist" theory from Pluto, the god of the infernal regions. Hutton's idea was that the materials which fill the metallic veins were melted by heat and forcibly injected into the clefts and fissures of the strata from below.

The "Neptunists" and "Plutonists" had a hard fight, with the latter holding the upper hand, until their theory had assumed a kind of compromise form, with water again playing the principal role. The American geologist, Van Hise, is the author of one of the latest theories, according to which meteoric water (condensed atmospheric vapor) penetrates deep into the earth's crust, and, with steadily increasing temperature, takes up mineral matter into solution. Spreading, as it gets deeper, the water reaches larger openings in the rocky crust, in which it ascends, with decreasing temperature and pressure.

There it deposits the ores, whose materials it has collected in its wanderings and carried along in solution.

But this is not the last word, and in recent years there has been a partial reaction toward the Plutonist theory. Besides, a great deal seems to depend upon the nature of the ore whose origin is in question.—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

He Knew.
Mrs.—Oh, Jack! Dolly told me the most exciting secret and made me swear never to tell a living soul! Mr.—Well, hurry up with it. I'm late to the office now.—Cleveland Leader.

Axiom in Economics.
As a rule, the money a man doesn't save by remaining a bachelor would be more than enough to support a wife and ten children.—Chicago News.

Life without industry is guilt.—John Ruskin.

BIG CATS AND CATNIP.

Leopard and Tiger Fairly Revealed in the Olfactory Plant.

Some one at the Washington zoological park obtained the permission of the authorities to try the effect of catnip on the animals there. So far as known catnip does not grow in the native homes of these animals, and this was the first time they had ever smelled it.

The scent of the plant filled the whole place, and as soon as it reached the parrots' corner the two gamely attacked the catnip and ate it up. The catnip was set up a pole that held fearfully on the nerves of all and made for that side of their cage, poking their heads and claws through it. When the catnip was brought near them they became nearly frantic. They were given some and devoured it, stem, leaf and blossom, with an eagerness that equaled the noise of their cries.

Next trial was made on an African leopard. Before the keepers had reached the front of the cage he had bounded from the shelf whereon he lay, up, purely unobserved, and stood expectant. A double handful of catnip was passed through to the floor of the den.

Never was the prey of this spotted African in his wild state pounced upon more savagely or with such absolute enjoyment. First the leopard ate a mouthful of the stuff, then lay flat on his back and wiggled through the green mass until his black spotted yellow hide was filled with the odor, just as you have seen a cat act when it receives some catnip.

Then he sat on a bunch of the catnip, caught a leaf laden stem up in either paw and rubbed his cheeks, chin, nose, eyes and head. He ate an additional mouthful or two and then jumped back to his shelf, where he lay the rest of the afternoon, the very picture of contentment.

In one tiger's cage there is a very young but full grown animal. When this great, surly beast lunched the first stuff of the catnip he began to mew like a kitten. Up to this time the soft note of his voice had been one which put the roar of the big mauled lion near him to shame.

That vicious tiger fairly reveled in the liberal allowance of the plant which was thrust into his cage. He rolled about in it and played like a six-weeks-old kitten. He mewed and purled, tossed it about, ate of it and after getting about as liberal a dose as the leopard had, likewise jumped to his shelf and blinked lazily the rest of the day.—New York Herald.

HIS MOST ANXIOUS MOMENT.

When Dewey Feared He Might Be Branded as a Coward.

Admiral Dewey tells in his autobiography the story of his most anxious moment. It was when he was executive officer of the warship Mississippi. After passing the forts at New Orleans his ship was about to sink under fire, and the crew had to be taken off in boats. There were not enough boats, and the danger of a magazine explosion became so great that the crews showed increasing hesitation in returning for another load. On a sudden impulse Dewey jumped into one of the boats to go after the rowers and compel them to return. He continues:

"Not until we were free of the ship did I have a second thought in realization of what I had done. I had left my ship in distress when it is the rule that the last man to leave her should be the captain, and I as executive officer should be next to the last."

"That was the most anxious moment of my career. What if a shot should sink the boat? What if a rifle bullet should get me? All the world would say that I had been guilty of about as craven an act as can be placed at the door of an officer. This would not be pleasant reading for my father up in Vermont. He would no longer think that I had done the 'best' reasonably well. If the ship should blow up while I was away and I should appear on the reports as saved probably people would smile over my explanation."

As it turned out, however, the magazine did not explode, and Dewey's presence was needed to bring the boat crews back and save the men still on the sinking ship.

A Famous Year.

It is contended that the year 1800 gave more celebrities and persons of genius to the world than any other year of the nineteenth century. Among those who were born in that memorable year were Abraham Lincoln, Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Ewart Gladstone, Charles Darwin, Lord Houghton, Alfred Tennyson, Edward Fitzgerald, Professor Blackie, Mary Cowden Clarke and Felix Mendelssohn.

Alike.

A convivial correspondent wrote to an eastern paper complaining of the condition of the village streets, closing with the statement that "the water lies in the ditch for days at a time."

The editor printed the letter, with the following "Ed. Note": "So does our esteemed correspondent."—Omaha World-Herald.

Doctors' Fees.

"They talk about lawyers' dishonest accumulations, but look at doctors." "What's the matter with doctors?" "Are not all of their earnings ill gotten gains?"—Baltimore American.

Cured.

"And has this famous doctor cured your friend of the hallucination that she was sick?" "Oh, completely. She's really sick now."—Pilegande Blatter.

To cultivate good thoughts is to be loyal to one's better self.



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All Pictures of Kentucky's Governors
From the foundation of the State to the present time—The only complete collection in existence

Pictures of all Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Wilson. Maps of all sections in color. The very latest Kentucky Map showing Counties, towns, railroads, Congressional districts, etc. Latest Kentucky Census. Full and complete map of the United States. Full and complete map of the world. In the Historical Kentucky sketch is given the political statistics from the foundation of the State to the present time. It includes—All State Officers, Executive Department. All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the elected forces with their salaries. Various Kentucky Round and County with their chiefs with officers and salaries. Political Committees and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators, Kentucky Chief Justices, Speakers of the Kentucky House, Congressional Districts, Railroad Commissioners, Senatorial Districts, Comities of Kentucky, when made and from what Counties.

All of the Vital Statistics of Kentucky.
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Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

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AND HURRY-UP SALE
Is Progressing Nicely.

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are being snapped up by eager
buyers. No time to wait
now---hurry! Sale closes

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It's the biggest event of the season.
Many bargains left---but
hurry, and remember

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NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday
Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m.
daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m.
daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m.
daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m.
daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Go to Acorn Bros. for barrel salt.
Mr. J. A. Duke is very ill at his
home on Main street.

SALVET, the great stock remedy.
See U. S. Carson, Hartford. 381f

American Wire Fence--best on
earth. For sale by U. S. Carson.

U. S. Carson is agent for the famous
American Wire Fencing.

Miss Minnie Renfrow is the guest
of Miss Verna Duke on Union St.

Mr. James Carter, Narrows, was
in to see us while in the city Monday.

Our little write up on the weed ques-
tion last week produced immediate
results.

Now fall gingham and percale on
sale Monday August 10th. at
Carson & Co.

Fight the flies and mosquitoes by
getting your Screen Wire Cloth at
L. King's.

Mr. A. Alfred has purchased a new
auto-truck which will make regular
trips between Hartford and Owensboro,
hauling both freight and passengers.

The young men gave a hay ride
Thursday evening for the several
visitors now in town.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, Hartford R.
F. D. No. 7, paid this office a call
while here yesterday.

Misses Margorie and Evelyn Mullen,
Princeton, Ind., are the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Her.

Miss Lurene Collins left Monday
for Elton where she will visit Mr.
and Mrs. C. E. Rogers.

Mr. Duncan Hamilton, of Green-
sville, is spending a few days with
his cousin, Mr. Douglas Felix.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearl
Tweedell a fine boy. The youngster
bears the name, Musker Edmond.

Misses Ella McKimney and Anna
Barnes of Beaver Dam, were the
guests of Miss Lella Gann this week.

Misses Mary Laura Pendleton and
Beulah Moore are the guests of re-
lative and friends in and near Dun-
dee.

Miss Mary Anderson who has been
the guest of relatives and friends
returned to her home in Louisville
Thursday.

Miss Virginia Smith, of Newcast-
le, Ky., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Lacey,
of Hopkinsville, are the guests of
Miss Mariah Holbrook.

Prof. W. R. Hedrick, who has been
at the Sanatorium, Battle Creek,
Mich., for seven weeks, has returned
much improved in health.

Mrs. James Felix, Mrs. A. R. Bur-
ton, Hartford R. 1, and Mrs. J. W.
Martin, Waxsaw, Texas were callers
at this office yesterday afternoon.

The stone which is to be used in
the new Methodist church, but which
was lost in transit, has arrived and
the work is going forward rapidly.

Miss Mildred Elgin who has been
the guest of relatives and friends

here for several days, will return to
her home in Hopkinsville today. She
will be accompanied by Mr. Virgil
Elgin and family.

Rev. A. S. Petty and family have
moved from Owensboro to Hartford
and are occupying the Jasper prop-
erty on Clay street. Rev. Petty is
the popular pastor of the Baptist
church. He and his family will be
a splendid addition to the citizen-
ship of our town.

The home of Mr. Karl Andersen
on Clay street was destroyed by
fire last Saturday evening about 8
o'clock. It is not known how the
fire originated but it is supposed
to have started from an oil stove in
the kitchen. When discovered it
had gained great headway and was
beyond control. Only a small portion
of the clothing and household goods
were saved. By heroic effort the
out buildings and Mr. Fred Cooper's
house nearby were saved. The home
was insured for \$1,000 and household
goods for \$200, but this will not
cover the loss by several hundred
dollars.

BASE BALL DOPE

REVENGE ON EQUALITY

The Hartford squad trounced their
old rival Equality, at East End Park
Saturday by the decisive score of 10
to 4. The game was not so one-sided
as the score would indicate and for
several innings the winner was un-
certain. The visitors got busy right
off the reel and ran in three before
the Blue Socks steadied down and un-
til the fifth prospects of a local victory
were not at all flattering. Hart-
ford started its scoring in the second
when Big Johnson, the swatting
demon, parked the ball for a homer. He
repeated this stunt in the eighth
something that never happened be-
fore in the history of the park. In
the fifth the locals got busy with
their war clubs and amassed a total
of five, enough to catch the
game. Rickard and Pettie composed
the battery for Hartford, opposed by
Withrow and Thorpe. Equality's star
hurler was severely handicapped with
a bad finger and showed pluck in go-
ing into the game. After the first
inning Rickard pitched an tight ball
and also backed in with a timely
homer or two. A good week day
crowd was out.

LINE UP.

Equality.	Hartford.
Red, 2d.	Plummer, r. f.
Thayer, c.	Cundiff, 1st.
Brown, 1st.	Elgin, 1st.
Harper, 3d.	Barrett, c. f.
Gregory, s. s.	Johnson, 3d.
Attingham, c. f.	Dillon, s. s.
Rowe, r. f.	Welsch, 2d.
Ferguson, r. f.	Pettie, c.
Withrow, p.	Taylor, l. f.
	Rickard, p.

BOX SCORE.

Runners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Equality	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	9		
Hartford	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	3	x	10	10	2

HABIT SNOWED UNDER.

Habit came over Saturday and a
nine act comedy was staged at East
End Park. The visitors were sadly
off their feet and the old time pep
was not there. Many fans went over
expecting to see a fast and snappy
game but they saw the local's walk
away with a 19 to 1 victory. Wester-
field was on the mound for the vis-
itors and was ineffective from the
start. Three different pitchers were
sent in in a vain attempt to stop
the terrible onslaught of the local
sluggers. The Davies county boys
however, are capable of putting up a
better brand of ball than that of
Saturday. Their team was somewhat
weakened by the absence of some of
their best men.

Equality will return Saturday in
a hope of revenge. The game will be
called about 3:00 and a good crowd
is sure to be on hand.

Cundiff was hit on the arm in the
fourth frame Saturday and was forced
to retire. Elgin took his place and
did well.

One of the classic plays pulled
off on the local diamond recently
came when Elgin scooped up a roller
between first and second with his
bare hand and forced a runner at
second for the third out.

The second team went to Sulphur
Springs Sunday and was defeated 7
to 1.

The third team was defeated at
Mellerry Monday afternoon 11 to 10.

Constipation Causes Sick- ness.

Don't permit yourself to become
constipated, as your system immedi-
ately begins to absorb poison from
a backed-up waste matter. Use
Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep
well. There is no better safeguard
against illness. Just take one dose to-
night. 25c at your Druggist.

U. S. ARMY MEN

WATCH GREAT STRUGGLE

Lightening-like Strokes Fail to
Fall to Surprise of Mil-
itary Men.

Washington, Aug. 3.—With a hasty
drawn map, a theater of the prob-
able war in Europe before them,
army strategists here today were eas-
ily getting the news reports of the
sudden events that were momen-
tarily taking place in Germany, Russia
and France.

There was a complete lack of of-
ficial information, for the American
military attaches at the various Eu-
ropean embassies and the legations
are still out of touch with the War
Department.

Some surprise is expressed by the
experts at the comparatively slow
beginning of the German campaign.
The American War College, patterned
largely upon the great German
war machine known as the General
Staff, had understood that so per-
fectly had every detail of an offensive
campaign against both France and
Russia been worked out by the Ger-
man Kriegspiel players that the first
blows would fall like lightning
strokes out of a clear sky, and that
within twenty-four hours after the
declaration of war, or indeed after
order to mobilization, the first Ger-
man battalions would be many miles
advanced across both eastern and
western boundaries into the enemy's
territory.

It was believed that the only man-
ner in which the execution of these
carefully laid plans could be defeated
would be by the interposition to the
advance of living walls of French and
Russian legions, yet there has been
no report of battles on any large
scale.

Consequently the belief is expressed
among military men here that in-
visible wires are holding back the
dogs of war, and that the full
strength of the military forces on all
sides is being withheld while the
statesmen and diplomats in the
European capitals are playing the last
cards in the desperate game of dip-
lomacy in the hope now, not of
averting general war, but of secur-
ing individually such advantages as
may be obtained thru delayed ac-
tion.

After looking over all available data
of today's operations, the strate-
gists were unanimously of the opinion
that the plans of campaign had not
so far unfolded as to admit of a
guess as to the real purposes of the
great military leaders. What has been
done by the German army in the
East in the invasion of Belgium is
regarded as purely precautionary and
calculated rather to prevent a possible
quick dash by the French legions in-
to the fatherland than with the pur-
pose of beginning a deliberate and
progressive campaign toward Paris.

The clashes reported to have taken
place on the border of Lorraine, are
looked upon as insignificant and as
mere feints to develop the French
strength in that quarter. Military
maps were brought about up-to-
date, disclose an astonishingly large
German military force in that neigh-
borhood. There appear to be no less
than three army divisions within
striking distance of the French fron-
tier on a line less than a 100 miles
in length.

If a general campaign had been in-
itiated, there was sufficient German
force, in the opinion of the experts
here to have broken thru the French
lines at any point where there were
no great fortresses such as Nancy and
Strausburg.

Of course, according to these same
calculations, this German advance
might be only temporary, as it is
known that the French army is gath-
ered in great strength in the two
fortified towns named and as it would
be only a question of time before
they would fall upon the German
flanks in the effort to cut the lines
of communication, isolate and de-
stroy or capture the invading army
before it could bring up its reserves.

So far as can be discerned here,
the German campaign in the east are
on a different basis and at this
stage at least are rather defensive
than offensive in character.
Reports have come from Berlin that
German troops actually have crossed
the Russian frontier, south of Dan-
zic. But this movement is believed to
be calculated simply to harass the
Russians and to retard the organi-
zation of the great army of the Czar
which finally must be reckoned with.

Formal Dance.

One of the greatest social suc-
cesses of the summer season was the
dance given by Misses Mariah Hol-
brook and Mary Elizabeth Felix at
Don Bear's rink Wednesday night in
honor of their guests. The hall was
beautifully decorated with sun flow-
ers and presented quite a gala ap-
pearance to the many guests. Many
out of town visitors were present
to take part in the merriment, be-

FORD'S PRICES REDUCED Saturday, Aug. 1.

Roadster - - \$440.00
Touring Car - - \$490.00
F. O. B. DETROIT.

New Car Load in Stock at
Madisonville.

Buy Yourself a Ford at 1915 Prices

BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
CENTRAL CITY, KY.



REMNANTS
PRICED VERY LOW

SOON OUR FALL GOODS WILL BEGIN TO
COME IN. WE WANT TO CLEAR OUR SHELVES
AND CASES OF ALL THAT REMAINS OF OUR
SUMMER STOCK.

WE KNOW THAT THE WAY TO DO THIS
QUICKLY IS TO PUT THE PRICE AWAY DOWN
LOW AND TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

YOU KNOW WHEN WE TELL YOU OUR PRICES
ARE DOWN. THAT THEY ARE AWAY DOWN.

OUR PRICES WILL NOW COMPEL YOU TO BUY
MANY OF OUR REMNANTS YOU CAN USE. COME
IN.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

sides the guests of honor.

Punch was served thruout the
evening and splendid music was rend-
ered by Mr. Murray Daniel.

The guests of honor were Misses
Virginia Smith, Mary Elizabeth
Lacey, Elizabeth Lott, Caroline Long,
Bunice Katherine Shouse, Nancy Of-
futt and Mr. Duncan Hamilton. Mrs.
Holbrook and Mrs. Felix acted as
schaperones.

Pay Your Taxes.

The school tax for Hartford white
graded school district No. 1 is now
due and the penalty will soon go on.
Be ready when I call on you.
J. P. STEVENS,
Collector.

A. S. of E. Notice.

The Hartford Local Union A. S.
of E., No. 604, will meet at the Ben-
nett schoolhouse next Saturday, Au-
gust 8th, at 1 o'clock p. m. There

will be some very important busi-
ness to be considered at this meet-
ing.

Any farmer interested in co-oper-
ation is respectfully invited to be
present and take part in this meet-
ing.
T. H. BALMAIN,
President.

Summer Constipation Dan- gerous.

Constipation in Summer-time is
more dangerous than in the fall, win-
ter or spring. The food you eat is of-
ten contaminated and is more likely
to ferment in your stomach. Then you
are apt to drink much cold water dur-
ing the hot weather, thus injuring
your stomach. Colds, Fevers, Rheuma-
tism, Poisoning and other ills are natural
results. Do-Do-Lax will keep you well,
as it increases the life, the natural
laxative which aids the bowels of the
congested poisonous waste. Pleasant
and effective. Take dose to-night.
50c. at your Druggist.

FAMOUS SLOVENS

They Had a Fine Contempt For Personal Appearance.

GENIUS IN UNCOUTH ATTIRE.

Turner, the Artist, Dressed Like an Old Time Cab Driver—Dr. Johnson Was Grotesque, and "Old Fitz" Outraged All the Sartorial Conventions.

It is surprising how outrageously careless of their personal appearance many famous men have been. Genius may or may not be allied to madness, but it has certainly very often been linked with an utter disregard for clothes and cleanly habits.

It is said of Turner, the great landscape painter, that his hands were "the spiciest and dirtiest hands on record." Perhaps that is an exaggeration, but he was certainly very slovenly in his dress. He wore a black swallowtail dress coat, very much in need of a clothesbrush vigorously used, and in the warmest as well as in the coldest weather he wore round his throat a sort of wrap or muffler, which he would unloose, letting the ends dangle down in front and dip into the folds of his palette. He always worked either with his old hat on his head or with this same large muffler over his head. His appearance was more like that of an old time coachman than of a famous Royal Academician, for he was short and stout, with a red and blotchy face.

Dr. Johnson's slovenliness has almost passed into a proverb. There are many contemporary accounts of his turning out of his house in Holt court with his wig back to front and his stockings down. When Boswell visited him at 1 Inner Temple lane he records: "His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little old shirvelled, unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirt neck and the knees of his breeches were loose, his black worsted stockings ill drawn up, and by way of slippers he had on a pair of unlaced shoes." When it is added that this great man was constantly twitching, grunting, smirking his head, pulling his cheeks and blinking his eyes, it must be admitted that his appearance was not only uncouth but grotesque.

Thomas Carlyle, coming of a peasant race, never conformed to society garb. He was always the inspired peasant. He would sometimes go out in his old dressing gown, over which he buttoned a big coat, gray with age. When he was left alone in the house he delighted in swilling his flagstones with pails of water, and many a distinguished friend found him thus engaged with a kind of smooch on and his bushy hair all tousled. He went about all the summer among the highest aristocracy in a frieze jacket which was part of an old dressing gown. All the cabmen and bus drivers Chelsea way knew him. One said, "He may wear a queer 'at, but what would you give for the endpiece inside of it?"

It would not be seemly to describe Tennyson as slovenly in any real sense. He was a singularly noble looking man, but he did not cure a lot what he wore. His old slouch hat had seen unnumbered years and flapped about at all angles, and the Inverness cape which he invariably wore was about as old as his hat. People who met him without knowing his immense distinction would have regarded him as a rather quaint character, and a tailor's cutter would not have assessed him at half a dollar, all told.

This is a description of the daily appearance of Edward Fitzgerald, the immortal translator of "The Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam: "Straggling gray hair and slovenly in dress, wearing an ancient, tattered, black handed, shiny edged tall hat, round which he wound in wintry weather a handkerchief to keep it in place; his clothes of lumpy blue cloth, as though he were a seafarer; his trousers short and his shoes low, exhibiting a length of white or gray stockings. With an unbuttoned shirt front, high crumpled, standup collar, a big black silk tie in a careless bow; in cold weather trailing a green and black and gray plaid shawl, in hot weather even walking barefoot with his boots slung to a stick." Surely "Old Fitz," as Tennyson called him, took the cake for slovenliness of all the Immortals!—Pearson's Weekly.

A Useful Army.
Completing the improvements in a conquered town, says Popular Mechanism, is an unusual occupation for an invading army, but this is what happened in Uskub, Macedonia. When the Balkan war broke out the electric street lighting system was almost complete. The town was then taken by the Serbian army, and the engineering staff completed the system and put it in working order.

Dore's Musical Rebus.
Gustave Dore, the famous painter and engraver, once bought a villa on the outskirts of Paris and wrote over the entrance this musical rebus. Do, mi, si, la, do, re. This, properly interpreted, is "Domestic a Dore," or in plain English "Home of Dore."

An Invitation.
"What are you thinking of, Miss Wombat?"
"Of your name, Mr. Huggins."
"My name?"
"Yes, as Shakespeare says, is there anything in a name?"—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

I have often wondered how every man loves himself more than all the rest of men.—Antonius.

CUT THE ARMY RED TAPE.

Willich Knew His Men and They Knew Him and That Settled It.

There are times when the so-called "red tape" of the army gives way under the stress of circumstances. At the battle of Chickamauga General Willich, who was commanding a brigade, incurred the displeasure of General Rosecrans, the commanding general, by some slight omission. General Willich was sent for and informed by the general commanding that he must consider himself under arrest for the present.

"You may leave your sword here," added Rosecrans, "until your case is tried."

"Yes, general, I will consider myself under arrest," was the reply, "and just as soon as this engagement is over, I'll come and fix up the matter."

"But, sir," said the astounded Rosecrans, "I want you to consider your self under arrest now."

"Of course I do," responded Willich promptly, "and just as soon as this fight is over I'll see that the matter is arranged."

"But, sir," expostulated the commanding general, "I can't let you go into this fight. You are under arrest. I will assign an officer to your brigade."

"You send an officer to command my boys," cried Willich indignantly. "He can't command them! They don't know him! They know me—I can teach them. Some of my boys would know how to fight or what to do unless I was with them. My boys belong to me. Yes, me, General Willich! I command the brigade, and I must fight the brigade!"

General Rosecrans gave it up. General Willich was requested to return and fight his boys, which he did most successfully. And that was the end of the matter.—Washington Star.

BECOMING A BRITON.

Easy For Aliens to Acquire Citizenship in England.

A large number of aliens become British subjects every year by taking advantage of the naturalization act. The process of taking out naturalization papers in England is delightfully simple. An application can be put through in a couple of weeks if good and sufficient reasons can be shown, while the average time elapsing between application for a certificate of naturalization and the granting of permission to file the oath of allegiance to the king with the home office, which automatically confers British citizenship, is only about eight weeks.

The naturalization act of 1870 requires that the applicant shall have resided in the United Kingdom at least five years and shall intend, when naturalized, to continue to reside here. The lease of a house or an apartment is sufficient to establish legal residence. The landlord's word is taken as sufficient proof. The applicant has merely to fill in a blank with the details of his residence and other information and have the facts as to his residence verified by one British subject, while the applicant's respectability and loyalty must be vouched for by others. He then files the application with a £1 fee at the home office.

A special Scotland Yard detective is assigned to inquire into the case and examine all the statements on the applicant's memorial. Three months is allowed him in which to make his report, but a few weeks usually suffice. If the application is passed another fee of £2 is required. The applicant then has permission to file his oath of allegiance, which concludes the process.—London Tri-Bits.

A Puritan Jury.

That the Puritan fashion of women's attire produced some very odd results is very generally known. The London Chronicle recalls that James Brown, in his "Travels Over England, Scotland and Wales," published in 1790, gives a copy of a "Jury Return Made at Rye, Sussex, in the Late Rebellious and Troublesome Times."

The names of the twelve good men and true were: Mosek Brewer, Graceful Harding, Killish Plimpe, Earth Adams, Wopmost Billing, More Fruit Fowler, Hope for Hending, Return Spelman, Fly Debate Roberts, Stand Fast on High Stringer, Be Faithful Joiner and Flight the Good Flight of Edith White.

The Bishop's Place.

The bishop of London, speaking at the annual meeting of the bishop of London's fund at Grosvenor House, said that churches did not drop down from heaven any more than bishops, though a little girl in his congregation, evidently under that delusion, had recently said to her mother during a tiring sermon: "I am tired now, mother. Can't the bishop go back to heaven?"—London Standard.

Like a Mental Moving Picture.

Baker—People who have been near drowning say that in an instant all the events of their past lives are presented to their mental vision. Baker—I don't believe it. Baker—Why not? Baker—If it were true they wouldn't allow themselves to be rescued.—Life.

The Attraction.

"You say you are in love with Miss Huggins?"
"I sure am."
"But I can't see anything attractive about her."
"Neither can I see it. But it's in the bank, all right."—Cleveland Leader.

One View of Marriage.

Every man who marries is like the dog who weds the Adriatic sea. He knows not what he may find there—treasure, pearls, monsters, unknown stories.—Heraldic Helms.

SINGING TO A PHONOGRAPH.

One of the Most Trying Orders in an Opera Artist's Career.

Specially constructed violins, cellos, tubas, drums and reed instruments are required as accompaniment to the grand opera singer when he or she essays to waft the voice upon a phonograph record. And it is safe to say this singing to the phonograph is the most trying order in the artist's career.

Singers like Caruso, Melba, Farrar, Amato and a host of others are united in declaring the singing for records is the hardest work they ever have undertaken. They are fearful of their audiences that inspire confidence, and they necessarily must be careful to avoid false notes or inflections. The slightest clearing of the throat or the slightest shuffling of feet will spoil a record. And then it all has to be done over again.

The singer is ushered into a great barnlike room, curtained off at one end. Through this curtain protrudes a gigantic brass horn, suspended from the ceiling. It is attached to the phonograph record.

It is then the singer notices a heavy of musicians, but with instruments the like of which he never has seen in any theater. The violins are of different shapes from the instruments with which he is familiar. The horns are of varied shapes, and to each is attached a little funnel that points in the direction of the large receiving horn. This is to concentrate the sound.

The conductor sits on a platform high above his musicians and the singer. Thus he offers no obstruction to the free transmission of the sound waves. The singer is stationed upon a platform and close to the mouth of the horn.

A red light flashes, the musicians pour forth light, soft melody, for which their instruments are particularly designed, and the grand opera artist loosens his vocal cords. His tone must be steady and strong. The slightest variation is recorded upon the wax record, and a trivial noise may spoil the performance. Once he has finished, the record is placed upon a producing machine and played over to detect faults. These errors are pointed out and the singer rehearses to prevent them. Again he repeats the song, and perhaps a dozen times he is forced to sing before a perfect wax impression is obtained.

Great grand opera artists are paid thousands of dollars for a series of records, and the sale of these brings millions to the manufacturers.—Indianapolis Star.

Dueling Prime Ministers.

In the old days a number of British premiers figured on the dueling ground. John Wilson Croker wrote in 1847: "Within the last hundred years six persons have fought duels who have been prime ministers—Pitt (Lord Bath), Lord Shelburne, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Canning and the Duke of Wellington. I might also add Peel, who twice challenged, and Castlereagh, who was almost a first minister. Of late years the custom has certainly decreased, and the house of lords has not now, I dare say, above half a dozen who have actually fought."—London Standard.

Kansas in Rims.

I love the state of Kansas, with its fields of wheat and corn; I love the Kansas sunset and the Kansas dewy morn, and, speaking metaphorically, I grow fat on Kansas creps and never mind the absence of the yield of rye and hops; I love the Kansas porker and the Kansas topnotch steer; I love the Kansas zephyrs and the Kansas atmosphere; I love the Kansas jokes, but the thing I love in Kansas most is the Kansas kind of folks.—Kansas City Republic.

The Organ.

Like most important inventions, that of the organ is veiled in mystery. The invention of the organ has been attributed to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 250 B. C.; also to the celebrated Archimedes, 220 B. C. It is certain that the organ was brought to Europe from the eastern or Greek empire and was applied to religious devotions in churches about A. D. 150.

It Is Different Now.

When the first Pullman car was put into operation on our railways the system of bookkeeping was very crude. The conductor collected the fare from the passengers and before he turned the money in to the company collected his own salary from the revenues. No receipts were given, no records kept.

Paid Her in Full.

Candid Hostess (on seeing her nephew's fiancée for the first time)—I never should have known you from your photograph. Reggie told me you were so pretty. Reggie's fiancée—No; I'm not pretty, so I have to try to be nice, and it's such a bore. Have you ever tried?—London Punch.

Legal Ability.

"Why does a man have to hire a lawyer for every little thing? Ain't the laws plain?"
"You don't understand. A good lawyer can take any law and prove that it doesn't mean what it says."—Washington Herald.

A Paradox.


"Since Footlight inherited a fortune he is a paradox."
"What's the answer?"
"He's both the richest and poorest actor on the stage."

Kind words are the music of the world.—Folmer.

HOTEL POWHATAN WASHINGTON D.C.

HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

In a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan heads the list. It is first in the hearts of its countrymen.



The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourists, politicians, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes it a desirable headquarters for a discriminating public.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Write for booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

HAVE YOUR SUITS Cleaned & Pressed

Repairing and Dyeing neatly done. Ladies work given special attention. Hats Cleaned and Repaired. Work called for and delivered. Club rate \$1.00 per month.

Hartford Pressing Club, GUNTHER BLDG., CENTER ST. HARTFORD, KY.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR FREE Treatment FOR WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION



If you mention this paper we will send you a bottle FREE, by mail a quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption.

OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 616 COLUMBUS, O.

Electric Bitters

Succeeds when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

PATENTS

PROCESSED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing and description for a patent. Free advice, how to obtain patent, trade marks, copyrights, etc., in all countries. Business direct with Washington saves time, money and effort. Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at 140 Eighth Street, near United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEEDS

Special Offer: Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer. Price Collection: 100 seeds for 10 cents. 100 seeds for 20 cents. 100 seeds for 30 cents. 100 seeds for 40 cents. 100 seeds for 50 cents. 100 seeds for 60 cents. 100 seeds for 70 cents. 100 seeds for 80 cents. 100 seeds for 90 cents. 100 seeds for 1.00. Write to-day, mention this paper.

SEND 10 CENTS to cover postage and receive this valuable booklet. It contains a list of 100 seeds for 10 cents. 100 seeds for 20 cents. 100 seeds for 30 cents. 100 seeds for 40 cents. 100 seeds for 50 cents. 100 seeds for 60 cents. 100 seeds for 70 cents. 100 seeds for 80 cents. 100 seeds for 90 cents. 100 seeds for 1.00. Write to-day, mention this paper.

L. V. BROWN, 140 EIGHTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Directory Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Middleff, Jailer; E. G. Burgess, Clerk; E. E. Hirsch, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collier, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month.

Court of Calmes—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Maxwell, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Oona Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. H. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Henton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Center town, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben P. Rice, Fordville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogie, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.

School Trustees—J. D. Duke, Chairman; R. T. Collins, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, and W. E. Ellis.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Givins, pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Orono Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knight of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 329 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Williams, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attyo Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mische, Lady Record Keeper.

Keynotes Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Balmann, Hartford, Ky.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Davies county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin county; C. G. Davenport, Warren county; Ohio County Officers—S. L. Stevens, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Oona Shultz, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

1. O. L. Terry, Hartford, Ky.

2. T. J. Brooks, Fordville, Ky.

3. Ira Bovarth, Olaton, Ky.

4. H. O. Autry, Balztown, Ky.

5. E. G. Austin, Prentiss, Ky.

6. J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.

PROFESSIONAL

Otto C. Martin

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith

Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases, Mr. Smith being County Attorney. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

ARTHUR D. KIRK

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, - KY.

ASSOCIATED WITH M. L. HEAVEN

This office is equipped for handling Commercial Law and Collection items as well as other legal and litigated matters. Practice in all the courts. Prompt and vigorous service. M. L. Heaven's Office.

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3. Ira Bovarth, Olaton, Ky.
4. H. O. Autry, Balztown, Ky.
5. E. G. Austin, Prentiss, Ky.
6. J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.

Tichenors' END-SEASON CASH SALE

Begins Wednesday, August 5, Closes Monday, August 17.

During these dates we propose to give our friends and customers an opportunity to secure from our well outlined stock of General Merchandise, their many wants, at prices that are alarmingly low. Below we go into details as to prices, so that you may know exactly what to expect and what prices are to be had before you leave home. We are determined to make this our most successful Sale and to this end are going to give our entire profit and in many cases more. We are thoroughly convinced that the prices quoted below will bring you to our store during the very first day of Sale, at which time you can, of course, be better suited. In fact, you would do yourself justice to visit us many times before Sale ends.

CLOTHING. The backward season and scarcity of money has left our Clothing Department practically unbroken and we give you a great opportunity to get good clothing at a great sacrifice to us and a remarkable saving to you. Don't miss the opportunity. \$21.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$13.75 \$20.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$12.50 \$19.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$11.50 \$18.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$11.00 \$16.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$10.25 \$16.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$10.00 \$15.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 9.25 \$14.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 8.25 \$13.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.75 \$12.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.50 \$14.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 8.25 \$11.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.25 \$ 9.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.75 \$ 8.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.50 \$12.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.25 \$11.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.00 \$10.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 6.75 \$ 9.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.75		SHIRTS AND SUSPENDERS. 50c Shirts, Sale Price.....40c \$1.00 Shirts, Sale Price.....80c 50c Suspenders, Sale Price.....35c 35c Suspenders, Sale Price.....21c 25c Suspenders, Sale Price.....19c 20c Suspenders, Sale Price.....15c 15c Suspenders, Sale Price.....11c 10c Suspenders, Sale Price.....7c MEN'S HATS AND CAPS. \$1.00 Hats, Sale Price.....75c \$1.50 Hats, Sale Price.....\$1.00 \$2.50 Hats, Sale Price.....\$1.50 \$3.00 Hats, Sale Price.....\$2.00 .25 Caps, Sale Price.....19c .50 Caps, Sale Price.....35c .75 Caps, Sale Price.....50c \$1.00 Caps, Sale Price.....75c TIES. Men's 15c Wash Ties, Sale Price.....9c Men's 25c Wash Ties, Sale Price.....15c Men's 35c Wash Ties, Sale Price.....21c Men's 25c Silk Ties, Sale Price.....19c Men's 35c Silk Ties, Sale Price.....25c Men's 50c Silk Ties, Sale Price.....35c Men's \$1.00 Silk Ties, Sale Price.....60c		WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, WASH DRESS GOODS, LINENS, ETC. \$1.50 Brocade Silk, Blue and Black.....\$1.10 \$1.00 Black Satin.....80c \$1.00 Silk Crepe.....80c \$1.00 Black Silk.....80c 50c Ratine.....35c 30c Ratine.....20c 50c Woollen Dress Goods.....35c \$1.00 Woollen Dress Goods.....75c 30c Poplin, in all colors.....20c 25c Cotton Corduroy.....10c 35c Jap Silk.....20c 25c Suiting.....10c 20c Suiting.....12 1/2c 16 2-3c Suiting.....10c 25c Brown Linen.....18c 20c Brown Linen.....15c 12 1/2c Brown Linen.....9c 50c White Linen.....35c 25c White Linen.....10c 50c White Wash Silk.....40c 10c India Linen.....7 1/2c 15c India Linen.....11c 25c India Linen.....19c 25c Flaxon.....19c 25c Colweb Voile.....10c 20c Voile.....12 1/2c 30c Silk Gingham.....20c 30c White Crepe.....20c 15c White Pongee.....10c 25c Kimona Goods.....10c 20c Kimona Goods.....15c 15c Creton.....11c 15c Indian Head.....11c \$1.00 Linen Sheeting.....75c 30c Bleach Sheeting.....25c 27 1/2c Unbleached Sheeting.....22 1/2c 20c Bed Tick.....15c \$1.25 Table Linen.....90c 60c Table Linen.....45c 35c Table Linen.....25c 6c Toweling.....4c 8c Toweling.....6c 10c Toweling.....7 1/2c 25c Toweling.....10c 6c Gingham.....4c 8c Gingham.....6c 10c Gingham.....7 1/2c 12 1/2c Gingham.....10c 16c Chevots.....7 1/2c EMBROIDERY. \$1.00 Embroidered Ratine, 40-inch.....65c \$1.00 Embroidered Crepe, 40-inch.....75c 75c Embroidered Voile.....48c 75c Embroidery, 42-inch.....30c 50c Embroidery, 28-inch.....30c 60c Embroidery, 42-inch.....35c 30c Embroidery, 18-inch.....20c 15c Embroidery.....10c 10c Embroidery.....7c 7 1/2c Embroidery.....5c 5c Embroidery.....3c LADIES' READY-MADE SKIRTS. \$11.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$5.75 \$ 9.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$4.75 \$ 8.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$4.25 \$ 6.00 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$3.00 \$ 5.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$2.75		MILLINERY. Anything you may need from this department in the way of headwear will be sold to you at exactly half price. Don't forget this department when you visit us. CALICOES, &C. Calico.....5c Hoosier Domestic.....5 1/2c Hopo Beach.....8c READY-MADE WAISTS. \$5.00 Shirt Waists.....\$3.00 \$4.00 Shirt Waists.....\$2.50 \$1.75 Shirt Waists.....\$1.25 \$1.25 Shirt Waists.....90c 50c Shirt Waists.....38c UNDERSKIRTS. \$5.50 Black Silk Underskirt, Sale Price.....\$3.00 \$2.25 Colored Silk Underskirt, Sale Price.....\$1.30 \$1.50 Colored Silk Underskirt, Sale Price.....\$1.15 \$1.50 Black Underskirt, Sale Price.....98c \$1.00 Muslin Underskirt, Sale Price.....60c LACES, TRIMMINGS, &C. \$1.50 All-over Lace.....\$1.10 \$1.40 All-over Lace.....\$1.00 \$1.25 All-over Lace.....85c 50c All-over Lace.....35c \$1.00 White and Champagne Net.....65c 40c Lace Inserting.....25c 30c Lace Inserting.....19c 20c Lace Inserting.....15c 15c Lace Inserting.....9c 35c Lace.....25c 30c Lace.....20c 20c Lace.....12 1/2c 20c Shadow Lace.....20c 10c Lace Inserting.....7c TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS. \$7.00 Trunks, Sale Price.....\$5.00 \$5.00 Trunks, Sale Price.....\$3.50 \$5.00 Leather Travelling Bags, Sale Price.....\$3.50 \$3.00 Leather Travelling Bags, Sale Price.....\$2.00 \$3.00 Suit Case, Sale Price.....\$2.00 \$1.25 Suit Case, Sale Price.....90c CARPETING AND MATTING. 25c and 30c Matting.....19c 90c Wool Carpet.....65c 50c Matting Rugs.....35c PICTURE FRAMES. Regular \$2.50 Picture Frames will be sold at 75c each. These frames are the size for enlarged pictures. GROCERIES. 12 bars Calumet Soap.....25c 8 bars Fine Toilet Soap.....25c 7 bars Clean Easy.....25c 4 lbs Twists J. B. Tobacco.....25c 8 large boxes Matches.....25c 2 packages Arbuckles Coffee.....45c 20c Loose Coffee.....15c 30c Loose Coffee.....25c 20-lbs. Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00 1 24-lb. Sack Best Patent Flour.....60c 1 barrel Best Patent Flour.....\$1.75 1 10-lb. can Best Buggy Paint.....75c 50-lb. can Swift's Premium Lard.....\$0.75	
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We are expecting to serve our friends and customers better at this Sale than any we have ever had, having bought new goods in almost every department which you will have the benefit of during the dates above mentioned. Come early and arrange to do all your buying from every department, as this is a genuine sacrifice, such as no other merchant gives you. We show our appreciation of your business twice each year by giving you better prices, and "our better prices" cause many people to wait, knowing our custom and knowing the real saving at our Sale over other Sales.

Don't overlook our Rogers Silverware deal which goes during this Sale. A chance to get table silverware for a very little money. We will expect you. Come. We will do our best to have you "save the difference," and feel that you have been financially benefited. Don't forget the dates and come early and often.

S. J. TICHENOR, - McHenry, Ky.